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#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE report of the Secretary of the Treasury comes late, for reasons which are supposed to add to its importance. No other member of the Cabinet is allowed to report directly to Congress, and not to or through the President. Mr. Carlisle, however, formally and ostentatiously foregoes this advantage, and withholds his report until it has been heard and approved by the whole Cabinet. In this way the report acquires significance as a manifesto from the whole Administration from the President down, and confirms what we said last week of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to "force the fighting" on the line of cancelling the greenbacks so as to enable the Treasury to dispense with a gold

surplus for their redemption. Mr. Carlisle does not devote his report so exclusively to that one theme as Mr. Cleveland did with the part of his message not furnished by Secretary Olney. But more than two-thirds of the document are taken up with making a case against the continuance of the Treasury notes in circulation. It is thus plainly intimated that the Administration is ready to employ the tactics of 1893, and to cover the general sins of its policy by pressing a nostrum, which it professes to regard as the remedy for all our troubles.

That it will succeed in this instance, as in the attack on the purchase of silver, we do not believe. Its first disadvantage is that its prophecies in that case have been so gravely falsified by the event, that Mr. Cleveland's credit as a financial prophet is badly damaged. Not one of the fine things which the repeal of the purchase clause was to do for us has been attained. What has been accomplished is the proof that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have no such insight into the financial problems of the day, as a large part of our people give them credit for. They have cried "Wolf!" too often for the people's belief.

Another obstacle to their success is the difference in the business atmosphere of the country. In 1893 we had just begun to enter upon a time of severe depression, and the first months of such a time are always marked by panic and excitement. Any remedy which is offered to the business world with strong assurance of its value, is certain of a favorable hearing. When it emanates from men in such high place it is all but sure of adoption. That state of things has passed away, and, although there will be an effort, strongly supported by the monometallist press, to revive it, we do not believe that it can be recalled. The country has learned to suffer, despairs of easy cures for its troubles, and is not going to dispense with hearing both sides of the question.

Besides this, the Republican leaders have made up their minds not again to stultify themselves as they did two years ago. The principles of their own party, now as then, suggest a better remedy for the evils of our present situation, and by that remedy they mean to stand this time, instead of accepting their cue from advisers hostile to their principles.

MR. CARLISLE begins, of course, with a statement of our financial history for the year, which ended with last June. He admits a deficit of \$42,805,223.18 in the revenues of that year, and an increase of the interest-bearing debt to the amount of \$112,318,700, ring the year ending November 1st. He prognosticates the income of the present year to come within two millions of the expenses of the last, but such an increase of expenses as will leave a fresh deficit of \$17,000,000. This comparatively favorable budget for 1895-96 is based on the assumption that the customs duties will bring \$20,000,000 more than last year, the internal revenue duties \$15,000,000 more, and the post office \$10,000,000. The motive for these roseate predictions is reached when we come to the paragraph in which he pleads that it is not necessary to take any steps to increase the national revenue. We can imagine the amazement (or amusement) with which any European minister of finance will read this specimen of budget-

making. On little or no basis of fact the Secretary assumes an increase of \$42,000,000 in the revenue, for the current year, admits that even if his wildest hopes are realized there will be a large deficit, and then protests against being embarrassed with any larger revenue than he now has! Of course, the Secretary means that it is always easy to borrow, and, indeed, spends a handsome slice of his report in discussing the best shape into which we may put our borrowing. That it is the first duty of a minister of finance, in time of peace, to make both ends meet, and to urge for this purpose any increase of taxation that can be borne and is needed, is a maxim of finance which has not dawned upon him. Or if it has, it is fatally obscured by the fear that any increase in revenue must be secured by amendment of the Wilson Tariff, and that is to be saved at whatever cost. So Secretary Carlisle, to the amusement of every one who is familiar with the A B C of finance, proposes to hand over to coming years the business of paying his deficits, and conjures up a series of fiscal rainbows to make the country believe that the loss will not be so great after all.

BONDS, bonds, bonds—these are the mementos this Administration will leave to an already well burdened country. For the first time since the war the country has been adding to its burdens instead of diminishing them, although it has passed through more than one period of depression in those thirty years. It still has ample resources to supply all the needs of Treasury and Government, but these are made inaccessible through the incompetence of theory-ridden administrators. There is not in all Christendom a nation more able to pay its way than this, for which its Secretary of the Treasury makes this miserable exhibit. Other national governments mostly have to bear the expenses of the local administration, as well as those of more general concern. They are weighed down with military expenditures, while we have not one soldier to each 3,000 of the population. Ours is relieved of all this by the States, and is endowed with all the easy and abundant sources of revenue, excepting an income tax. And yet, while spendthrift Italy, wasting men and money on conquests of African deserts, is able to show a surplus of revenue, we have to make our appearance in the world's money markets as borrowers, in order to keep from default in our current obligations. This is the financeering of men, who step forward unabashed to tell us what is to be done next.

IN HIS discussion of the grand remedy for all our troubles, Mr. Carlisle pleads with all the insistence of the quack-doctor selling his nostrum. There is nothing of hesitation or of suggestion; no hint that there is any but one side to be taken into consideration. His assumed knowledge of the body politic and financial is as complete and assured as the quack's knowledge of the human frame. His one remedy is the cure-all for every trouble and disorder he will admit to exist. And, to complete the parallel, his real ignorance of the complexity and delicacy of the organism with which he is dealing, is exactly that of the quack.

Especially astonishing at this late day is the rehash of the old theories of Political Economy, which experience has driven even the economists to renounce. One of these is the confusion of need with demand in the Secretary's statement of the effect of retiring and cancelling the Treasury notes. He denies that there would be any contraction of the currency, unless such a contraction is really required by a present inflation. If the country needs more money than it has, then the vacuum left by retiring both greenback and silver certificates would be filled by the inflow of gold from abroad. This is a superb instance of the mischievous effects which flowed from applying physical analogies to the economic movement. In physics, indeed, nature hastens to fill up a vacuum. In economics she is more apt to enlarge it. Money flows generally from the countries which have least, to those which have the most of it. "To him that hath shall be given." A

large reduction of our stock of money must carry with it more than a corresponding reduction of our power to produce, and thus make us more dependent on foreign producers, who have to be paid, in that case, by the export of money. It is not the countries which most need either money or industry, which make the most effective demand for them. And since the rise of Darwinism has made the world familiar with the conception of society as an organism, not a fluid, Mr. Carlisle's notions are sadly out of date.

THROUGHOUT his discussion of this question, as in his speeches which anticipated his point, Mr. Carlisle is merely the Secretary of the Treasury. He tries, in a feeble way, to rise above that limitation of his horizon, and to recall the fact that the Treasury exists for the nation, and not the nation for the Treasury. But it is only in the labored and *ad captandum* parts of his argument that the effort is made. Where his mind is more at ease it is the needs of the Treasury which fill the whole sky for him. That precious surplus of gold—how shall it be maintained, or, still better, how shall it be dispensed with? He is as sure that it is the fate and fortunes of his surplus, which are causing want of confidence in business circles, as he was in 1893 that silver purchases were the cause.

In fine, Mr. Carlisle is a man who is incapable of taking a large, out-of-door and statesmanlike view of the national situation. He sees every question through the dirty and cobwebby windows of his office, and knows no help for understanding them except a few discredited maxims of an antiquated Political Economy.

Mr. Cleveland, we are glad to see, is not indisposed to take a vigorous course in dealing with the Venezuela question. Secretary Olney is not the most aggressive of our series of heads of the State Department, but he is a distinct improvement on Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gresham, and even Mr. Frelinghuysen, while not equal to the vigor of Mr. Blaine. The English answer to his note on Venezuela was just what was expected. Lord Salisbury does not see what concern we have with the question, or what is the bearing of the Monroe Doctrine on the subject. He, therefore, declines our good offices, and our offers of arbitration, and means to go forward as his liberal predecessors began, in bullying Venezuela into giving up the region which contains the gold mines, and extending the English boundary toward, if not to, the Orinoco. His Lordship's ideas as to British policy in such matters were very ably characterized by Mr. Gladstone as those of an international bandit rather than of a responsible diplomat, and he once more promises to justify the description.

The President has no intention to let the matter drop. He proposes that our government shall create a commission of its own to investigate the claim, and, of course, if it finds that Venezuela has the better case, to resist English aggression as an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine. The responsibility we assumed in enunciating that doctrine certainly carries with it the duty of judging when and where it is to be applied. And, as Venezuela claims that a most unwarranted aggression upon her territory has been attempted, and one which must seriously affect the interests of the whole continent by affecting the control of the Orinoco river, the President's proposal is timely and reasonable.

It is not, however, the best way to leave such questions to be settled in this extemporaneous fashion, as they are sprung upon us by European aggression, and, in the present cynical temper of European diplomacy, we may look for other cases to arise before the century closes. The proper complement of the Monroe Doctrine is a state system for the whole continent, as John Quincy Adams, its real author, pointed out. Mr. Blaine revived his proposal, but after the long and close intercourse of England with South America, had secured her an influence which partly defeated his purpose. Partisan folly in 1824, and again in our time, has



worked to promote England's ends. This Venezuela dispute offers an opportunity to carry out the first plan.

WHILE Mr. Reed still toils at the formation of the House committees, and does not promise to have them made up before New Year's Day, the Senate has reconstructed its own and is ready for business. Of these the Finance Committee is the most important at the present time, as having to deal with the problem of remonetizing silver. As the Populists hold the balance of power in the Senate, they very properly would not have permitted any organization which would have handed over that committee to the monometallists. And, even if they had not resisted such a proceeding, it would have been difficult to constitute the committee in the interest of the gold standard. The Democrats of the Senate are pretty unanimous on the side of silver; Republicans are divided, and the casting vote of the Populists is not needed to determine the Senate to that side. All there was to fear was a Finance Committee which did not represent the Senate, and which would use its prerogative to suppress every proposal which looked to monetary reform. That danger has been averted in the most natural way, but the monometallist newspapers, of course, are raising the cry that there has been a dicker, and that the committee of the Republican caucus has sacrificed gold to secure the re-organization of the Senate committees. When the Senate comes to a vote on the subject they will have an opportunity to correct their impressions.

It is indicative of the temper of the House that the Republicans generally applauded Mr. Grow's statement that the greenbacks will not be retired.

SENATOR LODGE has introduced a bill to further restrict immigration into this country, and President Walker of the Boston Technological Institute supports this proposal in an address before our Manufacturers' Club, which we find sufficiently strange doctrine. If, indeed, Gen. Walker be right, then not restriction but a solute prohibition of immigration would be the right policy now, and would have been the right policy at any date in the history of the Republic. He conceives of population as somewhat like an expansive gas, which expands to fill whatever vacuum is left for it to occupy. The three millions of 1790, if left to themselves, would have expanded by this time to the seventy millions of our present aggregate, or something near it; and these would have formed a much more homogeneous and desirable population than we now possess. In that case, although all the arable lands would have been taken up by this time, Americans would still have continued ready to do all the kinds of work they now leave to foreigners, and there would have been less pressure of labor problems, and the like.

Unfortunately for this theory, there was one section of our population and our country which the immigrants substantially left free for its verification, with results which do not confirm it. The immigrant sought the free States, and not those in which slavery existed. The result was that population did not expand to fill up those States as the others were filled. They therefore declined steadily in political weight and importance, and when they tried to preserve their original American character by secession, the immigrants turned to and helped to force them back into the Union. Gen. Walker paid a glowing tribute to the part played by the Irish regiments in the war when he spoke at the centenary of Dublin University.

He hinted at some new statistical conclusions drawn from the recent censuses, which confirm his theory. We have no later results than the generally accepted statement that the natural increase of our population, like that of most countries, would double it in about forty-five years. At that rate, apart from immigration, we would now be a country of less than twenty millions of people, equally divided between free and slave States, with no strong cohesion to overcome the State Rights tendencies of the

colonial American, and enjoying no respect or deference in the diplomacy of the world. As Prof. Johnston of Princeton said, it was the immigrant who nationalized America and freed the slaves.

THE big company which controls the street railways of Philadelphia has pursued, for its own part, a policy of consolidation, which puts an end to competition, and enables it to charge the public at such rates as it chooses for their transportation. It strongly objects, however, to its workmen following its example, although their act was entirely lawful, while its creation was an unlawful exercise of powers not granted to the companies out of which it was composed. It tried to cripple the organization by dismissing those it suspected of belonging to it, and met the demand for a reasonable advance in wages by a refusal to even see the men it had asked to speak for it. The result was a strike such as the experiences of other cities had shown to be highly perilous to public order and the property of the company. The strikers in this case, as in others, were unable to enforce order, not upon the members of their own force, but upon the swarm of lawless loafers which are to be found in every American city.

The responsibilities of corporations of this class to avoid provoking breaches of the peace, is a lesson which the law must teach to American capitalists. The handling of great bodies of men should carry with it legal responsibilities of a distinct class. The Scotch law held that he who convoked "the King's lieges on any pretense, could not evade sharing the responsibility of what they did." So those who bring together large bodies in one business, with their certainty of coming to know each other, acquiring a common *esprit de corps*, and acting for their common interests, incur a grave social responsibility, which should be recognized by law. The old way of doing this was to forbid their association as a "conspiracy in restraint of trade." That has broken down with the advance of democracy, but it leaves a vacant place in social discipline.

THE English people are beginning to take a more lively interest in our doings, since Mr. Bayard's speech was brought into question, and Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message was received in Congress with such unanimity of applause as no other step of his has ever excited. The theory that the American is merely a politician, making capital for the next election, when he arraigns England, is one which still lingers in the minds of our English cousins. It has been fostered by the cynical reports of our political ideas and methods, which have been supplied to the London newspapers by some New York correspondents. The accession of Mr. Smalley to the support of *The Times* is a distinct gain in this respect, and is reflected in the greater gravity of that paper in discussing the message. For just the same reason, *The Daily News*, which is most contemptuous over our attitude, tells us that the Monroe Doctrine is "now purely of historic interest," describes the message as a "party move" "to put the Republicans in a hole," and declares that the average American "cares nothing about Venezuela." It furbishes up the old fiction that the Monroe Doctrine is of English origin, which has done duty so long and well in keeping the Spanish Republics at the tail of the English kite. A declaration like that belongs to the power which took the responsibility of uttering it and of enforcing it, whether or not Canning first suggested it. Thus far, it is true, we have been pulling English chestnuts out of the fire. Now we are going to make England feel that the doctrine applies to her no less than to every other country in Europe.

THE death of Mr. Allan G. Thurman removes a sturdy and venerable figure from the arena of our public life. Mr. Thurman was one of those, who, like James G. Garfield, S. S. Cox and George F. Edmunds, looked upon the duties of a Congressman in the light of duty to the whole country. He associated his name

with measures beneficial to the country, but which reaped no harvest of partisan advantage. While no longer able to take a public part in politics, he watched the recent movement of affairs with a lively interest, and was especially concerned as to the prospects of restoring silver to its rightful place in the money of our country and of the world.

#### PROTECTION AND BOUNTIES ON EXPORTS.

THE demand that the government pay a bounty on the export of agricultural staples is based on the supposition (1) that the producers of such agricultural staples as are produced in excess of the demands for home consumption necessitating the export and sale of the surplus in foreign markets in competition with the producers of the world, are not and cannot, directly or indirectly be protected by import duties; and (2) that these producers forming as they do the bulk of our farming population, are unduly taxed as consumers in support of the protected industries and to the great profit of our protected manufacturers. Holding that protective duties on imports can alone protect manufacturers and such agriculturalists who find a market for their entire product at home, and that such protected industries are protected at the cost of the farming classes in general, who are obliged to pay higher prices for what they buy, the advocates of export bounties declare that a system that aids manufacturers and other protected industries at the expense of the (supposed) unprotected producers of agricultural staples is intolerable, and that protective import duties are essentially unjust and inequitable to the farmer unless he is recompensed by export bounties paid to him as a producer for the (supposed) losses he is subjected to as a consumer by import duties.

Mr. David Lubin, of California, who has been foremost and active in urging the justice and expediency of paying export duties, and who has given his name to the proposition, declares himself a Protectionist, but like other advocates of the payment of bounties on exports, bases his plea on the assumption so current with Free Traders, "that every dollar received as protective duty represents several more dollars of enhancement in home manufactures," and he goes so far as to say that "this is the very object of protection."

To enhance the cost of manufactures to the consumer is neither the object nor the result of protective duties, as has been shown by our experience under the protective system. The great and primary aim of Protection has been, and is, to enable our producers to surmount, not natural obstacles to manufacture or to force the manufacture or production at home of such articles in the production of which we are and must remain at a natural disadvantage, because of unsuitability of climate or inferior natural resources, but the artificial obstacles that are inevitably thrown in the path of all new and growing industries by foreign competitors who are well and firmly established, and who stand ready to use part of their accumulations of capital in destroying growing competition in new countries, knowing that with the growth of domestic competition their monopoly over the market would cease, and they would no longer be in position to charge monopoly prices for what they sold and thus continue to reap great profit for themselves. Just as our great domestic trusts stand ready to crush out independent producers by underselling them without regard to cost of production, depending on their ability to recoup themselves for their losses by charging monopoly prices for their products after competition has been crushed out, so foreign traders and manufacturers commanding enormous accumulations of capital have stood ready and stand ready to undersell our producers without regard to cost, if they can see a prospect of crushing out competition and securing a monopoly of the market, recoup themselves by charging monopoly prices.

Against the power of the accumulated capital of older countries and the advantages and strength in competition which it

gives to the manufacturers possessing it, it would have been useless for unprotected manufacturers to struggle. To protect the producer against the unnatural and ruinous competition of those firmly established manufacturers in older countries possessing this artificial advantage has been the constant aim of protectionists. Without protection the organization of domestic manufactures and that general diversification of industries that brings producer and consumer together to the infinite benefit of both, would, in the face of such competition, have been impossible.

Without domestic manufactures, with our great natural resources undeveloped, and dependent on the older European countries for a market for our cotton and wool and wheat and corn and other products of the soil and reduced to the necessity of purchasing the few manufactured articles we could afford in Europe, we would be obliged to pay transportation charges on what we exported and imported, and with only one market, the foreign, in which to sell and buy, we would be forced to sell our products at prices fixed by foreign traders, our only customers, and buy at prices fixed by foreigners having no domestic competition to fear.

Protective duties protect not alone the producer but the consumer. They encourage the development of our natural resources, build up domestic industries, and as domestic industries grow up we become less and less dependent on foreigners for a market for our agricultural products and for the manufactures we need. That manufactures have not been so far developed as to make a market for our entire agricultural product is no fault of the protective system, nor is it the fault of the protective tariff system that our farmers should be at the mercy of foreigners in the disposal of their surplus product for which a home market cannot be found. On the contrary, the disadvantage at which they are at present put by the necessity of disposing of part of their product abroad is as to nothing to what it would be if they were dependent on foreigners for the disposal of the entire surplus product, as they would be if home industries had not been developed.

If the quantity of our agricultural staples seeking a market in Europe was greater than now because of the general lack of that domestic consumption arising from the establishment of manufacturers and the building up of local centers of consumption and distribution, the competition for the European markets with other nations would be proportionately more severe and prices obtained would be correspondingly lower. In just so far as this competition, ruinous even as it is, has been relieved by the absorption of a large part of the surplus products at home by the operatives of domestic mills and factories fostered by protective duties the farmer has been benefited as a producer by protection.

And as a consumer the farmer has been protected and benefited, not taxed by protective duties, for instead of enhancing the cost of the goods imported and of similar goods manufactured in this country which he buys, to an amount equivalent to the duty, protection has freed him from dependence on foreign traders and manufacturers for his purchases by building up home manufactures and forcing the foreigner to sell in competition with domestic manufacturers, and at reduced prices, such as he would not have thought of accepting while possessing a monopoly of the market. By building up domestic competition with foreign manufacturers who would otherwise have had a monopoly of the market, prices of manufactured articles have been cheapened not enhanced by protective duties to the direct advantage of the consumer. Prices of some protected articles are, it is true, higher than those now current in England and Germany, but they are not higher, but lower, than those our consumers would have had to pay if the building up of domestic competition had not made the charge of monopoly prices on the part of foreign producers impossible.

But all this aside, the payment of import duties would not redound to the advantage of the farmer. In the first place a large part of the additional revenue required to be raised in order



to pay the bounty would come from his own pocket. If such additional revenue was raised by duties on tea and coffee and sugar as proposed, he would pay his share of these duties in enhanced prices for what he bought, as the duty is inevitably added to the cost of products we cannot produce at home. In the second place, the farmer, in the disposal of his surplus products, is suffering from severe competition with the products of silver-using nations in general, and Argentine especially. To encourage exports by the payment of bounties would be to make competition more severe than ever and still further lower prices, and in the third place foreign nations would have to protect themselves against our exports fostered by bounties by discriminative duties to the amount of our bounty or suffer the destruction of their agricultural classes. Such duties our farmers would have to pay indirectly by accepting less than now for their products to an amount equivalent to the discriminative duty against them.

Export bounties on agricultural staples would for these reasons fail of their purpose.

The obstacles with which our farmers have to contend we do not belittle, nor do we overlook the hopelessness of their struggle in the face of falling prices. The impoverishment and distress of the farming classes caused by falling prices is too palpable to be ignored, but the cause does not lie in any inequity in the protective system, nor is the remedy to be found in export bounties. American farmers are not the only sufferers from falling prices, but suffer equally with the agricultural classes in all gold-using countries, from the disastrous competition that the fall in the gold price of silver has called into being with silver-using countries. The remedy is to be found in removing the severity of this competition by taking from the silver-using peoples the bounty which we are unconsciously paying them in the shape of a premium on gold by restoring bimetallism and raising the price of silver, not by increasing this competition by the payment of agricultural bounties.

#### CARLISLE AND THE DEFICIT.

MR. CARLISLE estimates the deficiency for the present fiscal year at \$17,000,000 and for the year ending June 30, 1897, he figures out a surplus of \$7,000,000. But Mr. Carlisle's estimates are not borne out by the results actually achieved during the first five months of the fiscal year.

Receipts from customs on the basis of existing laws he estimates for the current fiscal year at \$172,000,000, or an average of \$14,333,333 monthly; but the receipts, on account of customs for the first five months have only footed up \$69,598,369, or an average of \$13,919,673 monthly, which average if maintained for the year will bring the custom receipts to but \$167,000,000, or \$5,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisle estimates. And as with custom receipts, so it is with receipts from internal revenue, which Mr. Carlisle estimates at \$158,000,000 for the year, but which have amounted for the first five months in the aggregate to only \$63,587,184, or an average of \$12,717,437 monthly, which average if maintained will bring receipts on account of internal revenue, to but \$152,600,000, instead of \$158,000,000, as Mr. Carlisle predicts.

Putting down miscellaneous receipts at \$15,000,000, Mr. Carlisle estimates the total revenue, aside from receipts on account of postal service, at \$345,000,000, and probable expenditures at \$362,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$17,000,000. But as shown by the Treasury figures, just given out and revised to December 9, (see Report on Finance, Commerce and Immigration of the United States for October, pp. 494 and 495) the deficit for the first five months of the fiscal year alone aggregated \$17,699,115, and receipts amounted in the aggregate to but \$139,460,324, or a monthly average of \$27,892,065. Treasury receipts to November 30 point to an aggregate revenue from all sources (aside from postal receipts) of \$334,700,000 for the year, instead of \$345,000,000, as estimated by Mr. Carlisle, leaving over \$10,000,000

to be accounted for by the hopefulness of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Actual receipts indicate a deficit of \$28,000,000, instead of \$17,000,000 for the year.

It is, however, not on the basis of the actual results achieved during the first five months of the fiscal year, but on an anticipated increase of revenues that Mr. Carlisle bases his estimates. But there is no reason to hope for increased revenue under our present laws.

In the first place receipts for September and October showed a material falling off over receipts for July and August, while receipts for November showed a further falling off of nearly \$2,000,000 over receipts for October and of \$3,000,000 over receipts for July. Instead of increasing, receipts have showed a marked falling off since July, the first month of the fiscal year. Nor is it rational to look for an increase. Imports for the five months, July to November, have averaged \$70,000,000, and when we consider that this rate of importations, if continued, will bring the total of our imports to \$840,000,000, an aggregate exceeded in but two years of our history, while the maximum value of imports in any one year is but \$866,000,000, and that last year our total imports came to only \$655,000,000, it is not reasonable to look for any further increase of imports. And without an increase of imports there is no possibility of a further increase of custom receipts under the present tariff.

The probability is that imports, far from increasing, will fall off, and fall off materially, causing a proportionate decrease in custom receipts. Indeed, this falling off has already shown itself, and is reflected in a decrease of custom receipts, custom receipts having fallen from \$15,639,047 in August, and \$14,653,967 in September to \$11,455,314 in November. If we do not export enough merchandise or sell enough securities abroad to pay for our imports, interest on our immense debt, freight charges due foreign shippers, and expenses of Americans abroad, we must ship gold. Manifestly our exports of merchandise have been insufficient to pay our debts contracted abroad, since for the first eleven months of the present calendar year imports have exceeded exports by \$7,000,000, and the net exports of gold to an amount of \$58,000,000, and of silver in large amount for the same period, show that our creditors are not willing to take securities, that is, accept our evidences of indebtedness, be they government or railroad bonds or stocks, etc., in full satisfaction for their claims. The disposition of many of our creditors is to demand gold, and taking gold they contract our currency, and thus cause a further fall of prices. As a result imports are discouraged and receipts from duties on such imports fall off. Unless we increase our exports we cannot increase our imports, for any increase of imports without corresponding increase of exports must lead to increased demand for gold in payment, leading to gold exports and lower prices that must effectually check the increase.

And in the face of falling prices, to increase our exports is impossible. Therefore, we may look, not for increased revenue receipts, but decreased, and instead of a deficit of \$17,000,000, as Mr. Carlisle estimates on the basis of increased receipts, or \$28,000,000, as indicated by present receipts, the deficit for the year is far more likely to reach \$40,000,000, as it inevitably will, if gold continues to be exported—and the flow can not be stopped under gold monometallism, save temporarily by bond issues—causing lower prices, smaller imports and decreased revenues.

#### PRICE OF SILVER AS AFFECTED BY LEGISLATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from La Grange, Ga., says: "I enclose a clipping from a recent speech of the Hon. 'Hoax' Smith, Secretary of the Interior, which was made to the Georgia Legislature. Ex-Speaker Crisp spoke to the same body about two weeks previous and he made a statement that is

denied by Mr. Smith. Mr. Crisp's statement and Mr. Smith's denial will be seen in the clipping. If you see fit to do so, I would be very much pleased if you would comment on it, as there is a good deal of discussion here over the point. The question with us is this: Is it true that the possibility of the Senate bill becoming a law, raised the price of silver, or was it due to the influence of a silver syndicate as stated by Mr. Smith? We know that immediately after the bill passed the Senate the price of cotton rose from 8 or 8½ cents to 12 cents per lb. in a few days, and we would like to know the truth as to the cause of the sharp rise in the price of silver and cotton at that time."

The clipping referred to is as follows:—

"A second reason given to sustain the theory that 371¼ grains of silver, the amount put into a silver dollar, would rise in commercial value under free and unlimited coinage, to a hundred cents, was presented by a distinguished speaker (Mr. Crisp) who addressed you two weeks ago. He stated that in 1890, 'just five years ago, silver bullion was worth 94 cents an ounce. The Senate of the United States passed a free coinage bill. The Senate, mark you, not the House, and simply upon the passage of the bill by the Senate, and a general impression going abroad that the Congress of the United States was going to restore silver, the bullion value of silver rose in ten days 23 cents an ounce, and was worth 117 cents an ounce, in ten days, on the hope merely of its restoration.'

"I (Mr. Smith) was surprised when I read this statement. It might be strong as an argument if it did not entirely lack accuracy. The free silver bill passed the Senate in 1890, June 17th or 18th. Silver on the 18th of June was worth \$1.06 an ounce. On the 19th it was also worth \$1.06 an ounce; but at no time thereafter for ten days, was it worth so much. The middle of July the Sherman law passed, which provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month by the government. The purchases, according to the law, were to begin thirty days after its passage. When the government began the actual purchases, silver jumped up to \$1.18 an ounce. It then went to \$1.19 an ounce, but, at the end of a few months, it went down again lower than it had been even before the agitation of this legislation began. And it is well-known that the rise was largely due to the influence of a silver syndicate, which temporarily cornered the market on silver bullion, sold it to the government, and then left it to drop back to a normal condition lower than before the passage of the Sherman law."

If there is any question as to whether or not Mr. Crisp said in effect, as quoted by Mr. Smith, that silver rose on the passage of the free silver bill by the Senate in 1890, 23 cents in ten days, or from 94 cents to 117 cents per ounce merely on the hope of its early restoration, it is a question for the two gentlemen concerned to decide, and on which, having only seen the newspaper reports, and having no authentic copy of Mr. Crisp's address, we do not venture to pass.

If Mr. Crisp restricted the period occupied by this rise to ten days he erred; but that silver rose during the summer of 1890 on the expectation of the passage of legislation looking to the restoration of silver, finally culminating in the passage of the Sherman Act, there can be no doubt.

As the price of cotton or wheat naturally rises on the anticipation of a short crop, or declines on the prospect of an abundant harvest, so silver will rise on the anticipation of an increased demand. An abundant crop of cotton causes the price of cotton to fall before it is gathered and before the increased supply can make itself directly felt, because purchasers in anticipation of the increased supply in the near future refuse to buy beyond what they need for immediate consumption, except at a concession in price equivalent to the fall that they calculate the increased supply, to come on the market when the crop is gathered, will bring about, while sellers, on the other hand, hasten to dispose of their cotton if they can realize higher prices than those they judge will rule after the new crop is gathered. The result is that the price of cotton falls before the increased supply comes on the market, so that when the new crop and the increased supply finally does come on the market, no great fall, if any, takes place. If, on the other hand, the crop is short, prices will rise in anticipation. As the speculator terms it, the probable effect on prices of short or large crops is discounted.

And just as the grain dealer or cotton factor discounts the prospect of increased or decreased crops and the resulting proba-

bility of an increased supply, as he endeavors to discount all causes likely to affect either the supply or demand and hence price, so dealers in bullion discount an expected increased or decreased demand for silver. In anticipation of an increased demand they will purchase until the price of silver has risen to the price they think it reasonable to expect as the result of the expected future increased demand. So, in the spring and early summer of 1890 when legislation aiming to increase the use of silver was under consideration, the price of silver rose in anticipation of favorable action. The Senate passed a free silver bill in the middle of June, and the Sherman Act was not passed until July 14th, while purchases of silver under that Act did not commence until August 13th, but silver commenced to rise appreciably in April. The average London price of silver bullion is given by the Director of the Mint at 96 $\frac{25}{100}$  cents per ounce for March 1890, 96 $\frac{63}{100}$  cents for April, \$1.02 $\frac{96}{100}$  for May, \$1.04 $\frac{62}{100}$  for June, \$1.07 $\frac{84}{100}$  for July, \$1.15 $\frac{34}{100}$  for August, and \$1.16 $\frac{45}{100}$  for September, during which month the rise culminated. Silver rose gradually in anticipation of an increased future value, expected as the result of the passage of legislation favorable to silver, from 43½ pence, the lowest price recorded in London for the month of April, to 54½ pence, the highest price reached in September.

As it turned out, the dealers in silver bullion overestimated the effect on prices of the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly by the United States. The purchases under the Sherman Act proved insufficient to absorb all the silver seeking a market, and as the demand for silver in the arts was not sufficient to absorb the surplus at prices anticipated by the bullion dealers, the price fell. The market price for the surplus of course made the price for the whole.

Because of its incompleteness, the legislation of 1890 failed of its purpose. If the demand for silver for coinage purposes had not been arbitrarily restricted, the result would have been far different, for if the demand had been unlimited there would have been no surplus available for the arts or for export below the coinage value.

To refer this rise in silver to the purchases of silver by a syndicate is puerile. As to the existence of such a syndicate we have no knowledge, and on what Mr. Smith bases his assertion we do not know. Silver rose before the passage of the Sherman Act because dealers anticipated higher prices consequent upon the expected increased demand, and if a syndicate for speculative purposes was organized, as stated by Mr. Smith, it was guided by the same motive as individual dealers in bullion. To attribute the rise of silver to the organization of a syndicate is to confound the cause with the tool.

To deny, as Secretary Smith does, that legislation leading to the extended use or disuse of silver as money and hence an increased or decreased demand for silver, has any effect on the value of that metal, shows not only a lack of perception of the fundamental principles of political economy, but a woeful ignorance and oversight of historical proof. One case in point is the closing of the Indian mints in 1893 and the resultant fall in silver, consequent upon the anticipated decreased demand for silver that was seen to be inevitable upon the prohibition of any additional coinage of silver in response to the demands of 250,000,000 people.

As late as the middle of June, the closing of the Indian mints was not even hinted at in speculative circles. On the 19th, silver sold at 38¾ pence in London, a price equal to the highest of the year. Then came ill-defined rumors of the proposed closing of the mints, and, as speculators acted on the advance information that came into their possession, silver commenced to fall. On the 26th, the order closing the Indian mints was promulgated and silver fell still further, until on June 30th, it sold at 30½ pence. In eleven days silver fell 21½ per cent.

That cotton should rise with silver and fall with silver is but natural. As silver falls, the area of cotton from which England



can draw her supply is extended more and more, for the fall in silver makes it possible for cotton raisers in silver using countries to compete with our planters. On the other hand a rise in silver compared to gold narrows the area from which cotton can be drawn by England, as it makes the sale of cotton raised in silver using countries to England, less profitable to growers, and hence discourages competition.

The purchasing power of silver in the silver using countries having practically remained unchanged for the last 25 years, producers in such countries can afford to offer as much cotton for an ounce of silver costing 66 cents in England to-day, as for the ounce costing \$1.29 twenty-five years ago. As the cotton grower in silver using countries can purchase as much labor with the ounce of silver to-day as with the same ounce of silver before silver was demonetized, he is just as well off selling the same number of pounds of cotton to-day for the ounce of silver worth but 66 cents in gold, as for the ounce of silver worth, after the passage of the Sherman Act, \$1.16 or \$1.29 in 1873. But to the Englishman buying the cotton and paying for it in silver it is vastly different, and it is vastly different for our cotton planters raising cotton on a gold basis, but selling it in competition with silver using peoples. The fall of silver from \$1.16 in September, 1890, to 66 cents an ounce to-day, enables the Englishman to buy as much cotton in silver using countries to-day with 66 cents as he could with \$1.16 in 1890.

The grower of cotton in silver using countries demands an ounce of silver to-day for, say, 10 lbs. of cotton, just as he demanded an ounce of silver for 10 lbs. of cotton five years ago, but with silver at 66 cents, the cost to the Englishman would be 61 $\frac{1}{10}$  cents a pound plus freight, instead of 11 $\frac{1}{10}$  as in September, 1890. With the prices at which others offer cotton our planters must compete. Other causes affect the price of cotton, as the almost total failure of the cotton crop in Texas and other sections of the South this year, but as higher prices for silver reduce, while lower prices increase the cotton area that comes in competition with the cotton of the South, cotton prices are naturally very sensitive to changes in the gold value of silver.

It was therefore only natural that after a rise in the price of silver from 96 cents in April to \$1.16 in September, 1890, cotton should have responded by a marked advance in price.

#### WOMAN'S WAYS.

BREATHE thou, oh love, a message sweet,  
Like flowers breathe through morning's dew,  
And send this message to my love,  
'Tis you alone I love, just you.

\*\*\*

A very useful addition to the toilet table is a tiny silver funnel. It saves any amount of waste in filling madam's lamp for her curling irons, as well as her perfume bottles. Being so quaintly pretty, it is always in evidence, and economizes time as well as fluids.

\*\*\*

France reports 213 centenarians, all except 66 being women.

\*\*\*

"I'm about to be married," writes a girl to a friend, "and instead of receiving congratulations I am aware that I need a defense and take this means of making it. I am 27 years old—old enough to know better and do better, but I have no choice. The man is a widower with one child. He liked his first wife better than he does me. I liked a man years ago better than I like him, so we are quits on that. He wants a housekeeper; I want a home. I was brought up to sing a little and play a little, but have no trade. My parents will be glad to see me settled. I would be happier earning \$5 or \$6 a week and taking care of myself, but I was not taught how.

"There are thousands of women in my position. Every man who brings up his daughters without starting them with the means of earning a livelihood is responsible for just such a mistake as I shall make next month."

Miss Vesta Gray was recently admitted to the bar in Fremont, Neb. She is the first woman ever admitted in her county. Miss Gray has been a close student of law for two years and will practice with her father. She is a young woman of many accomplishments, a fine musician, and has done good work on *The Woman's Weekly* of Omaha and other home newspapers.

\*\*\*

Queen Margherita of Italy has purchased a large estate near Gressoney, in the province of Turin, and intends to build a villa upon it. She will spend some time there this year in order to collect the songs of the people of that neighborhood, which are German. The Queen is a good German scholar.

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Catharine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., was singularly gifted, both in person and in intellect, but in spite of her beauty and her good sense, she was never able to win the love of her dissolute husband.

\*\*\*

The word "madam" may be used in addressing an unmarried woman. Webster defines the word as a "courteous form of address given to a woman, especially an elderly or married woman; much used in the address at the beginning of a letter to a woman."

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Tulare, Cal., boasts of a woman engineer who has charge of the great engine in one of the largest lumber mills near there. She is not obliged to call upon a man when the machine is out of order, as she is fully able to repair it herself.

#### A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

WHAT is a remedy for a severe and persistent case of gastric vertigo? I am of a nervous temperament, and have always been afflicted with headache and poor digestion.

You may obtain relief by taking five drops of tincture of nux vomica in water before each meal, and one teaspoonful of pure sulphate of soda in a gobletful of hot water one hour before breakfast every morning.

\*\*\*

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered rosin. Pound it until fine, and put it in an empty, clean pepper box with perforated top; then you can easily sift it out in the cut, and put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

\*\*\*

It is more dangerous to eat stale fish than meat, because the moment that decomposition sets in in the flesh of a fish exceedingly poisonous products, possibly compounds of phosphorus, begin to form. The poison is an irritant, and its effects are usually first a severe attack of indigestion, passing in the most severe cases into the gastric enteritic form; then comes great coldness of the body and nervous disturbance and depression. Another form still more serious begins with nausea, severe and protracted vomiting, compression of the pulse, great lowering of the temperature, cramp, diarrhoea, then convulsions. The decomposition of meat does not produce these poisons, and therefore, "high" meat and game may be eaten with comparative impunity; but it must never be forgotten that fish, the moment that decomposition sets in, becomes actual poison, and that the further the decomposition proceeds the more poisonous the fish becomes.

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To cure ingrowing nails the afflicted nails should be cut in the middle in the form of a narrow v, its angle pointing toward the base of the toe. The cut should extend through all of the nail that is loose from the flesh. Then the rest of the nail must be scraped in the middle with a piece of glass from the point of the v to the point of insertion of the nail—to quote Mark Twain's expression in regard to the elephant's tail. The object of this is to cause the nail to grow toward the centre to make up for the cutting there, and, of course, to grow away from the sides. Ultimately this will effect a cure, and in the meantime relief may be secured by packing cotton under the offending corners. And stop wearing narrow-toed boots.

Professor Bunge, in the course of a paper on iron as a medicine, read before the German Congress of International Medicine, has been ventilating some ideas which are as much matter of general science (and therefore extremely important) as they are details connected with the physician's domain. He is strong on the point that iron should reach our blood through the medium of our food, rather than through the druggists' specialties. Iron, as everybody knows, is a food element absolutely essential for the proper constitution of the body. It is as rigidly demanded by the plant as by the animal; and it is from plants that Professor Bunge shows we should chiefly receive our iron supply. Spinach, he tells us, is richer in iron than the yolk of eggs, while the yolk contains more iron than beef. Then succeed apples, lentils, strawberries, white beans, peas, potatoes, and wheat, these substances being given in the order in which they stand in regard to the plentifulness of their iron constituents. Cow's milk is poor in iron, but, as balancing this deficiency in the food of the young mammal, it is found that the blood of the youthful quadruped contains much more iron than the adult. Thus, in a young rabbit or guinea pig one hour old, two times as much iron was found as occurs in these animals four and a half months old. These are interesting facts, showing that nature probably draws on the original store of iron in the young animal for its nutrition during the milk-fed period.

#### A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

##### THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

ONCE a little baby boy  
Cradled in the fragrant hay,  
Long ago on Christmas;  
In the manger it was found,  
And the white sheep stood around,  
Long ago on Christmas.

Led on by the shining star,  
Shepherds sought Him from afar,  
Long ago on Christmas;  
And the Wise Men came, they say,  
All their loving gifts to pay,  
Long ago on Christmas.

And to-day the whole glad earth,  
Praises God for that child's birth,  
Long ago on Christmas;  
For the Life, the Truth, the Way,  
Came to bless the earth that day,  
Long ago on Christmas.

Emilie Poulson.

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If the baby is broken out with heat and is very restless, put a teaspoonful of baking soda in a pint of water as hot as you can bear your hand in, and wring a soft cloth out of it and rub the child all over with it. It may take a second or even third application, but it nearly always allays the itching. Be sure the water is quite hot. Just hot water applied in an almost scalding temperature will sometimes answer.

\*\*\*

Dear girls, don't be so often wishing you were grown-up women that you will neglect your girlhood. In the rush and hurry of these fast times, there is danger that you will reach and strain after "young ladyhood" too much.

Be girls awhile yet—tender, joyous, loving, obedient and industrious. Womanhood, with its privileges and power, its burdens and its trials, will come soon enough. On this point one has said: "Wait patiently, my children, through the whole limit of your girlhood. Go not after womanhood; let it come to you. Keep out of public view. Cultivate refinement and modesty. The cares and responsibilities of life will come soon enough. When they come, you will meet them, I trust, as true women should. But, oh, be not so unwise as to throw away your girlhood. Rob not yourself of this beautiful season which, wisely spent, will brighten all your future life."

\*\*\*

"My son," said an Arab chief, "bring me a basket of water from the spring."

The boy tried and tried to fill the basket, but before he could get back to his father's tent the water leaked out. At last he returned and said, "Father, I have tried to fill the basket, but the water will not stay in."

"My son," said the old chief, "what you say is true. The water did not stay in, but see how clean the basket is. So will it

be with your heart. You may not be able to remember all the good words you hear, but keep trying to treasure them and they will make your heart clean and pure."

#### NEWSPAPER NOTES.

*The Boot and Shoe Recorder*, Boston, Mass., published, last week, a Christmas number, and it was, indeed, a triumph in trade journalism. *The Recorder* is the biggest and, by long odds, the best of the many excellent trade journals published in this country. Its influence is national.

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*The Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburg, Pa., has joined in last week's procession of "Christmas numbers," and, we are glad to be able to say, took a deservedly leading position in the line.

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*The Globe*, St. John, N.B., had a special Trade Edition on the 9th inst., which was of great value to the merchants and business men of that city, inasmuch as it told the people of every section of this country how St. John has grown, and the different kinds of business which thrive within its continually expanding limits.

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*The Rocky Mountain World*, Denver, Col., has increased in size and improved materially its telegraphic and other departments. It is a fearless and independent newspaper politically, and consistent in its loyalty to the interests of Denver.

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*The Tribune*, Rome, Ga., had a big Trade Edition on the 10th inst., containing forty pages of well-written reading matter and attractive advertisements. It assuredly left nothing untold about "modern Rome" and its varied business and industrial interests. North Georgia has every reason to be proud of *The Tribune*.

\*\*\*

*The Wheelwoman*, Boston, Mass., edited by Mary Sargent Hopkins, is published in the interests of the fair sex who use the bicycle. It is well illustrated, its articles are bright and edited with careful attention to the wants and interests of its readers. Here's a sample fragment of its editor's advice: "Don't think because a short ride is pleasant that a long trip would be pleasanter."

\*\*\*

This is the plaint of the editor of the Catlettsburg (Ky.) *Democrat* :—

The wind bloweth,  
The water floweth,  
The subscriber oweth,  
And the Lord knoweth  
We are in need of our dues;  
So, come a runnin',  
This thing of dunnin'  
Gives us the blues.

\*\*\*

Mr. William Glassman, the bright and hustling editor of *The Standard*, Ogden, Utah, has just received another vindication from the Supreme Court of "the forty-fifth State," which has reversed the decision of a lower court fining, Mr. Glassman and *The Standard* \$500 each for an alleged libel. He ought to be warmly congratulated by every newspaper man in this country for his course since he assumed editorial charge of *The Standard*, has been marked with unvarying regard for the truth. The best interests of the people of Utah will, we are fully satisfied, always find in him an able and fearless champion.

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And now we are told that a newspaper is soon to be published away up on the edge of the Arctic Circle, in Circle City, the new mining town of Alaska. Heretofore people on the Yukon have had to depend for their news on their neighbors, the nearest newspaper office being many hundred miles away. The new "paper" is to be a weekly,



## OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### ANOTHER HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

"THERE was an old prophecy found in a bog  
That Ireland would be ruled by an ass and a dog,  
And now the old prophecy's come to pass,  
For Tyrconnel's the dog and James is the ass."

The above lines are taken from one of the ballads in vogue in England over two centuries ago, the parties referred to being James II and one of his most pliant appointees, the Earl of Tyrconnel.

America to-day, as to two of its chief officials, is in much the same position that Ireland is said to have been over two centuries ago.

It is recorded of James II that "he showed a firm resolution never to acknowledge he had committed an error." His mantle has evidently descended on President Cleveland.

James's special mission, as the willing tool of the extreme section of the Catholics, was to destroy Protestantism in England, establish in its place Catholicism, also to minimize representative government. President Cleveland's special mission, as the willing tool of the Wall street money-lending and banking interest, seems to be to destroy gold and silver bimetalism in America, establish in its place gold-monometallism, to contract the currency, to minimize Protection if not establish Free Trade, and arrogate to the Presidential office a personal power and mischievous activity never contemplated.

James pursued his bigoted and mistaken policy with all the obstinacy for which an ass is proverbial, notwithstanding it was unmistakably against the wishes and welfare of the people. President Cleveland has persistently pursued his special policy against the wishes of the great masses of the people and to the incalculable injury of the citizens collectively and individually.

The historian says of James: "At the time of his accession he was looked upon as narrow, stubborn and despotic in heart, but even his enemies did not accuse him of being false." President Cleveland was also so regarded, but his persistent playing into the hands of Wall street and the Bond Syndicate has more than surprised many people.

The license and bloodshed with which Monmouth's insurrection was suppressed caused even the cold heart of General Churchill, the ancestor of the Duke of Marlborough, to revolt at the ruthlessness with which James turned away from all appeals for mercy. "This marble," he said, as he struck the chimney-piece on which he leant, "is not harder than the King's heart." When ruin devastated thousands of American homes through the demonetization of silver, the bankers' panic and the tinkering with the tariff, and middle-aged people in large numbers saw the savings of a lifetime swept away through the financial stringency and universal shrinkage in values, President Cleveland went fishing.

In carrying out his policy James demanded unhesitating compliance to his will of the men he had appointed to office, saying: "Let those who refuse, look to it, for they shall feel the whole weight of my hand." Has not President Cleveland assumed a similar position?

The historian records: "The most devoted loyalists began to murmur when James demanded apostacy as a proof of their loyalty." So, also, the most devoted Democrats, with a few exceptions like Secretary Carlisle, have done more than murmur when President Cleveland demands apostacy to Democratic principles and platforms as a proof of their loyalty to him.

James II truckled to the King of France and the policy of France in a way utterly unworthy of a King of England. President Cleveland has truckled to the financial and commercial policy of Great Britain in a way utterly unworthy of a President of the United States.

The historian says that James II alienated everybody except the very extreme wing of the Catholic Church and his own creatures and sycophants. President Cleveland has alienated everybody except the Wall street banking and money-lending interest, and its ramifications throughout the country and the Federal officeholders.

James II reached a stage "when to give way was to reverse every act he had done since his accession and to change the whole nature of his government." That is where President Cleveland is now.

About a month before the downfall of James the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, etc., of the City of London sent the infatuated monarch an address containing these words: "We beg leave to assure Your Majesty that we shall, with all duty and faithfulness, cheerfully and readily, to the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes, discharge the trust reposed in us by Your Majesty, etc., etc." That is evidently the attitude of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Wall street towards President Cleveland, but the historian continues: "A very short period elapsed before James was made to comprehend, by fatal experience, the value of such addresses and to discriminate between the voice of the majority of a nation and the debasing servility of a few trimmers and time-servers."

James was hounded from the throne amid the execrations of the people, and died in exile in France, while his too faithful Tyrconnel died in obscurity. The historian says: "There is hardly a sovereign mentioned in history of whom one can find less good to say than of James II." Secretary Carlisle will in the future be able to paraphrase the words of Cardinal Wolsey: "Had I but served my country as I have served my Boss," etc.

In 1896 Mr Cleveland and his un-American policies of gold-monometallism and Free Trade will be given their political quietus by the ballots of millions of American farmers, producers and wage-earners, and if the two old parties attempt, in their national platforms and Presidential candidates to "straddle" the great currency issue, a third party will inevitably be formed which will assert the national will in spite of professional politicians.

THOMAS TONGE.

DENVER, Col.

### THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

#### CHRISTMAS MORNING.

THE bells ring clear as bugle note.  
Sweet song is thrilling every throat,  
'Tis welcome Christmas morning!  
O, never yet was morn so fair,  
Such silent music in the air,  
'Tis merry Christmas morning!  
Dear day of all days in the year,  
Dear day of song, good will and cheer,  
'Tis golden Christmas morning!  
The hope, the faith, the love that is,  
The peace, the holy promises,  
'Tis glorious Christmas morning!

—Joaquin Miller.

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Nothing is easier than to mistake nervousness for activity or laziness for repose. If you wish to accomplish anything in the world discriminate carefully between these.

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The use of enigmas is exceedingly ancient; their construction and solution constituted amusement, and, in some cases, an important occupation among the nations of antiquity. The kings of Egypt and Babylon sent riddles to one another for solution. Solomon and Hiram kept up a correspondence of a similar kind, in which we are assured by Josephus, the former always had the advantage. The Greeks proposed riddles to their guests; but the Romans took little interest in such matters. Many ancient riddles have come down to us; the one proposed by Samson to the Philistines (Jud. xiv: 14) is, of course, well known. Also that proposed to Oedipus by the Sphinx:

"What animal goes in the morning on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening on three?"

The answer to which was "Man—who crawls when a child, walks when mature, and is supported by a stick in old age."

## SLAV OR MOSLEM?

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS THAT ARE NOT GENERALLY KNOWN,  
A TIMELY TOPIC TEMPERATELY TREATED.

[Prepared for THE AMERICAN.]

### PART II.

Not only is Mohammedanism radically opposed to Christian civilization by polygamy and its concomitant, slavery, which constitute the very genius of Islam, but it is also a fundamental law that there shall be no amalgamation between Moslems and Christians. For any Moslem ruler, therefore, to attempt to establish equality before the law would simply be suicidal. He would, inevitably, be overthrown by his "faithful" subjects.

When, therefore, statesmen or others affect to believe in the possibility of effecting "reforms" in the government of Christians by Moslems they are prevaricating. The wish is father to the thought, and as the English were determined to maintain Ottoman rule, they were fain to persuade themselves that they could pursue this policy without grossly sinning against humanity. And thus it happens that the "*quart d'heur de Rabelais*" is indefinitely prolonged for these irreclaimable miscreants. They "*must have time*" to carry out the promised reforms. By last accounts the Porte informed the world that "three months" would be necessary to restore order and institute reforms! And this thing has been going on for one hundred years. The situation to-day in Asia Minor is very much the same as it was in Greece and the Balkans in 1825, in 1852, in 1875. It is in vain that Lord Salisbury would shift the burden of responsibility to the shoulders of "the Powers," of *Russia forsooth!* England should protect these unfortunate victims of her execrable policy or retire from the island of Cyprus and give Russia a free hand. I cannot refrain from quoting the following from a scathing criticism of "Slav and Moslem" in *The Royal Scottish Geographical Magazine*, December, '94: "When Mr. B. discusses the Crimean war and holds up his hands in holy horror at the idea of Great Britain supporting the 'wicked Turk,' 'the upas tree,' 'the superannuated rotten institution on the Bosphorus,' he never hints at the real cause. . . . It does not seem to have struck him that Russia at Constantinople would practically make the Black Sea into a Russian lake, and that Russian protective tariffs would make British trade well-nigh impossible, as in Central Asia. In the fifties most of our corn was imported from the Danubian provinces, and it was of the greatest importance to keep the Bosphorus in friendly hands. . . . That the Turks happen to be Moslems is an accident. . . . So that any cry on that score is a mere appeal to the gallery." . . .

My critic was so eager to denounce my book that he failed to read this passage on page 214: "Historians and humanitarians in future ages will ponder in amazement over the strange moral aberration of a nineteenth century government supposed to be in the van of civilization. . . .

"O mores, O tempora! they may well exclaim, when they read how the interests of millions of oppressed Christians, the rights of humanity and justice were laid in the balance with British dollar and cent interests and found wanting."

But enough. There are to-day considerations of even greater import than the price of British "corn" and "Russian protective tariffs."

The tide of Islam was driven back from Europe in the eighth century by France, and again in the thirteenth by Spain and in the seventeenth by Austria and her allies. Three times Christendom has come forth victorious in the struggle, after many hard-fought bloody battles. But I repeat, the last battle has not yet been fought.

Last month 45,000 Wahabbis, the fiercest of Mohammedan sects, armed with Martini rifles, defeated the Sultan's troops in Arabia.

There are 200,000 of these on the confines of Afghanistan. There are other Moslem armies creating an independent kingdom in the northwest of China. Wahabbis, with Martini Henry rifles, are not to be despised. Should they coalesce with the Mhadists and the Queen's fifty odd millions, under another veiled prophet of Khorassan or a Mohamed el Sennoysi, Christendom might well tremble again, as she did in the past.

All nations and all individuals, nay, all living things, too, have their raison d'être in the vast scheme of the universe. Every nation has its historic mission.

For several centuries Russia has stood in the breach between Europe and those immense human billows of Asia, informed by the magnetic force that religious fanaticism always imparts, particularly when it appeals at the same time, to the lowest human appetites.

Russia's historic mission is, undoubtedly, that of reducing to the uses of civilization all this crude material. She has demonstrated in her Eastern empire that under the right regime even Moslems can be made better than their creed. Tashkend, so recently a stronghold of Moslem fanaticism and an impenetrable den of robbers, is to-day the capital of Russia in Asia. It has a gymnasium, an imperial bank, government schools for the natives, a public library and many factories. Periodicals are published in Russian and Kirghiz for its 100,000 inhabitants, of whom only about 6 000 are Russians. Russia does not brutalize and exterminate the lower races whom she subjugates; but, on the contrary, she elevates them to a higher plane. Some say that she can do this, in which the Anglo-Saxon race has signally failed, because her own civilization is inferior. Whatever be the reason the results are desirable. And as John A. Kasson, one of our veteran diplomats, remarked to me not long since: "So long as Russia promotes civilization by her conquest of semi-barbarians and increases the security and happiness of the conquered, no American can justly withhold his respect and sympathy."

Russia has been systematically opposed in her historic mission, but she has kept steadily on. Having been twice thwarted in the Balkans, she has entered her wedge in the Far East in a most effective manner. "My own shall come to me."

To-day Christendom would do well to make its election between Slav and Moslem. Shall Islam be allowed, Antæus-like, to gather new strength by steeping itself in Christian gore? Shall the tide of Moslem fanaticism be allowed again, as in the past, to dash unmolested against the shores of Christendom, engulfing in blood and ruin the last remnants of ancient Christian establishments that have weathered the storm of centuries of unspeakable oppression? Who shall henceforth rule at Constantinople and in Asia—Slav or Moslem?

THE AUTHOR OF "SLAV AND MOSLEM."

AIKEN, S. C.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

#### HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

O HAPPY earth, whose darkest night  
The angels flood with song and light!  
O happy shepherds first to hear  
The tidings meant for every ear!

O happy night, O happy morn,  
A Saviour, Christ the Lord is born!  
O happy heaven, among whose spheres  
The Christ-child's blazing star appears.

O happy magi, from afar  
Led by the Christ-child's blazing star!  
O Bethlehem! O spot most fair,  
For Mary and the child are there.

—Harriet McEwen Kimball.

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A novelist lays down the following dicta with regard to marriage: "Some women in marrying demand all and give all; with good men they are happy, with base men they are broken hearted. Some demand everything and give little; with weak men they



are tyrants, with strong men they are divorced. Every bachelor is really the husband of an old maid, for every single man carries around with him the spirit of a woman to whom he is more or less happily wedded. When a man actually marries, this inner helpmate wisely disappears in the presence of her external contemporary."

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"Ancient" coins, many of which antedate the Christian era, are made in large quantities in London, and find sale all over the world.

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A French scientist of note maintains that a large number of the nervous maladies from which girls suffer are to be attributed to playing the piano. He shows by statistics that of 1,000 girls who study this instrument before the age of 12 no less than 600 suffer from nervous disorders, while of those who do not begin till later there are only 200 per 1,000, and only 100 per 1,000 among those who have never worked at it. The violin, he says, is equally injurious. As a remedy he suggests that children should not be permitted to study either instrument before the age of 16, at least, and in the case of those possessing delicate constitutions not till a still later age.

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At Chiaramonte Gulfi, in Sicily, a shepherd of the name of Riggio Sebastiano is giving some trouble to the authorities by trying to found a sect, both religious and political, among the ignorant people around him. This man, who can read and write, calls himself the Messiah, and preaches Mormonism and a division of the land. A band of men and women has gathered around him from the neighboring districts. The Archbishop of Syracuse, Mgr. La Vecchia, has communicated both this soidisant Messiah and his followers, but it is said that they do not care, and only laugh at the intended punishment.

\*\*\*

Greenish hair in men occupied in copper works and in copper mines is not unknown, for as far back as 1654 Bartholin drew attention to its occurrence. Since then several other observers have recorded instances of the same. The most recent case is that of Dr. Oppenheimer, who, at a meeting of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Society, showed a specimen of green hair obtained from a patient who had been under his treatment. Curiously enough, in the hair all over the body the same discoloration was displayed. Copper was easily demonstrated chemically.

#### ART AND SCIENCE.

On the is'and of Pantellaria, midway between Sicily and the African coast, Dr. Orsi has discovered a prehistoric village of the stone age, surrounded by a colossal wall made of stones heaped together. He has also found out that the strange buildings called Sesi are dome-shaped prehistoric tombs, and has identified the remains of a small Greek temple. The island lies completely out of the way of travel, and is used by the Government as a convict settlement.

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Acetylene, the brilliant new gas, can be easily liquefied and stored until needed. When it is to be used the pressure is lessened and it becomes gaseous again. It gives more than ten times the light of coal gas burned in the best burners.

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Prof. George F. Becker writes that in regions near the pole, ice is as much a rock as limestone. This may remind some who might not have thought of it otherwise that the essential difference between ice and granite, considered as rocks, is merely a matter of the greater or less degree of heat it takes to "thaw" them.

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The piano playing of the French nation has been ably educated by that noble institution, the Conservatoire of Paris, which was founded during the great revolution. The first teacher was Adam, father of the composer of the "Postillon de Lonjumeau;" his pupil, Zimmermann, long occupied the leading place in Paris musical circles. It was at his salons that Moscheles and Thalberg first made their bow to a Parisian audience. Kalkbrenner continued the great traditions of the past; his contemporaries speak of him in the most glowing terms, and his favorite pupil, Stamaty, had the good fortune of guiding the musical genius of Gottschalk.

#### THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.

##### PART I.

(Adapted from the French of M. Gustave Lejeal by William Struthers.)

THE first Russian newspaper dates from the reign of Czar Alexis (1645-76), but, although it was called *Kuranty* (*Current News*), it was intended solely for the Emperor's household. The true creator of the Russian press was Peter the Great, who started the news sheet for general distribution by founding the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, in connection with the Academy of Sciences, which has in its possession a collection of the same dating from the year 1714. Once the impetus given, there came out a succession of periodicals, among which may be noticed *The Monthly Writings* of the academician, Dr. Muller (1755); *The Busy Bee*, edited by Sumarokof (1760); *Dawn* (1778); *Twilight* (1782) published by Novikof; while the historian Karamzin, began to edit *The Moscow Journal* in 1791, and subsequently started (1802) *The Messenger of Europe* (*Viestnik Evropy*) which became the principal representative in St. Petersburg of the western spirit introduced by Peter the Great. A few years afterward (1809) appeared the *Moscow Russian Messenger* (*Russkii Viestnik*), the organ of autocratic and Slavophile ideas. Yet such shades of difference must not mislead one; for literature and governmental communications were the real substance of these publications, which never mentioned politics except by command.

A political press, in the real sense of the term, never has existed in Russia; for it is traditional with the government to permit the publication only of what it deems useful or convenient. Under serious stress, when it is judged necessary either to excite or calm people's minds, the reins are somewhat loosened. Thus, in 1812, during Napoleon's invasion, appeared two newspapers that grew to be very influential mouthpieces of the patriotic movement then rife in Russia—*The Russian Invalid*, the organ of the Minister of War, and *The Son of the Fatherland* (*Syn Otechestva*). A short time after, toward the close of Alexander I's reign, a political and literary journal was started by Gretsch and Bulgarin, called *The Bee of the North* (*Sievernaiia Pchela*) and destined to render great services to Russian literature, since through its medium became known all the writers, Pushkin, Lermontof, and others, who added lustre to the end of Alexander I's and the beginning of Nicholas I's reign, from 1825 to 1855.

Though always existent in Russia, censorship was never so powerfully organized as under Nicholas I, when every newspaper, every pamphlet, and every book, whether national or foreign, ancient or modern, underwent preventive censure; while a superior committee was even charged with censuring the censors. Special censorships were also instituted, not only for ecclesiastical and military affairs, but for each administrative department, granting it the right to examine any writing that referred to it. Nor were scientific works allowed their imprimatur until examined by academicians or professors. Such precautions restricted notably the sphere of Russian journalism; yet the journalist's pen but grew finer and keener, while, decupled by hindrances, the reader's perspicacity learned to comprehend in half a word, so that one then beheld carried to the highest point in Russia that art of making one's self understood without incurring censure, which became such a feature of a portion of the French press during the second Empire.

Difficulties of every kind had led Russian men of letters to unite for the collective publication of their works in periodical editions under the modest name of almanacs, wherein were read, for the first time, the writings of the great national historian, Karamzin, of Pushkin, Lermontof, Polajaeff, Ryleef, Pogodin, and others. Such success attended these publications that divers authors conceived the idea of issuing monthly reviews. Hence, appeared *The Moscovite* (*Moskvitianino*), *The Patriotic Annals*, wherein Dostoievski and Herzen collaborated, and *The Library of Reading*. *The Moscovite* upheld the standard of Slavophilism

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under Khomiakof and the brothers Aksakof; while, on the contrary *The Patriotic Annals* became the organ of the Zapadniks, representing western tendencies. The laws, the severity of the censorship, the difficulty of communicating, and the slowness of the post, favored the prosperity of these monthly publications at the expense of the daily newspapers.

These special jurisdictions came to an end with the advent of Czar Alexander II, who, by ukase, save in matters ecclesiastical, suppressed them all, and in organizing the ordinary censorship, freed from preventive censure a notable portion of literature as well as of the press; still, in consequence of internal disturbances, little by little these liberal measures were revoked, and while abolishing preventive censorship of publications in volumes, the government adopted for periodicals the system employed in France by Napoleon III. Previous authorization, security, communication of matter, suppression, interdiction of the sale of a particular number, preventive censorship, either obligatory or facultative, at the option of the journalist (though only in St. Petersburg, and Moscow), such constituted the regimen legally organized under Alexander II and with slight alterations continued to the present moment.

Then it was that Katkof and his friend, Professor Leontief, founded *The Russian Messenger* of Moscow, a great monthly review, and assumed direction of the old *Moscow Gazette*, which soon acquired an importance of the first rank. Katkof defended national and absolute, autocratic doctrines, and when Napoleon III wished to intercede for Poland, and, hampered by the social reorganization resulting from the emancipation of the serfs, the Russian government showed hesitation, Katkof perchance prevented it from yielding by his inflammatory articles declaring that any concession to foreign demands was treason to one's country, and calling on the Czar and the Russian people to beware of it. Thereafter he was reckoned a prophet in his native land, with impunity braving justice, and even the censorship, and gaining the support both of the Emperor and of public opinion; and such was the increase of his importance that, without exaggeration, he could be called "the maker of ministers"; for gradually his friends and partisans, among others Count Dmitri Tolstoi, and M. de Wischnegradsky, obtained the most important portfolios.

### AMONG THE PREACHERS.

"DARE to be honest, good and sincere,  
Dare to please God and you never need fear."

\*\*\*

Dr. Randall Davidson, Bishop of Rochester, has been made Bishop of Winchester in succession to the late Bishop Thorold. This makes him by right a member of the House of Lords, with the Bishops of Durham and London. The other twenty-eight Bishops must wait for their turn to take the twenty-one Bishops' seats in the House, which are filled according to seniority of appointment, the seven junior Bishops, whatever their sees may be, not being peers.

\*\*\*

Among the Methodists elected to the new British Parliament are Hon. Henry Morley, John Wilson, Alderman Doughty, Henry Broadhurst, Charles Fenwick, Joseph Arch, Liberals; and the son of Rev. Walford Green, ex-president of the Wesleyan conference. Mr. Green is a Conservative.

\*\*\*

At St. Mary-at-Hill Church in Eastcheap, London, the ladies' choir is robed "in plain white tunic and black velvet cap, that has the full approval of one of the leading English Bishops," but the white tunic is not a surprise.

\*\*\*

The Rev. Stephen Humphreys Gurteen has been appointed by Bishop William Stevens Perry, of Iowa, senior canon, non-resident, of the Catholic Church in Davenport, select preacher in Advent and Lent, and lecturer on Anglo-Saxon and early English literature in Griswold College.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By Rob't Ellis Thompson, A.M., S. T. D., pp. 108. Boston, Ginn & Company.

To the student who has followed Adam Smith in his lengthy digressions; who has followed the well-knit logic of the disciples of Ricardo and Malthus, only to find the conclusions arrived at refuted by palpable facts and manifestly false; who has studied the general consensus of economic thought of the early part of the century as compiled by John Stuart Mill with but little more satisfaction, for Mill, like his predecessors, did not eliminate, but, for the most part, embodied the errors of the school of Ricardo and Malthus, the result of building a science on assumptions,—and who has pondered over the dreary definitions of McLeod and others of his class, only to be later confused by the contradictory use of the terms defined with so much care, Dr. Rob't Ellis Thompson's *Political Economy for High Schools and Academies* will come as a revelation.

Carelessly building their science on a suppositional economic man, such a man as does not, and never did exist, and carelessly assuming that man's command over the resources of nature does not grow in like rapidity with the growth of population, the English school of economists falsely concluded that as population increased, man's struggle with nature and for subsistence would become more and more severe, in a word, that with the growth of population nature's gifts to her children would become less bountiful. Like Henry C. Carey, Thompson holds that such an idea is obviously false. Following Carey he shows that man, when dependent on his own resources alone, is incapable of making the most out of the gratuitous resources of nature. He shows that man, dependent on his own resources alone, is helpless, and the slave of nature, but that, associated with his fellow-men and relying on their co-operation, he is the master of nature. The further association is carried, the greater man's power over nature becomes,—the more can he make nature yield to his labor, and the greater will become the reward of his labor. Hence, to promote the advancement of association by the diversification of industries and the concentration of producers and consumers, is a nation's duty. Therefore the need of a protective tariff.

As diversification of industries necessitates the exchange of commodities, this exchange must be facilitated and made easy, or diversification cannot go forward. Hence, the need of money, and an ample supply of money, for without it association must be impossible, and man's power to produce, that is, his power over nature, curtailed.

In marked contrast to the lengthy dissertations and repetition that characterize Carey's works, Thompson has condensed into a small volume of 108 pages a complete outline of the American system of political economy. Nor in doing so has he sacrificed thoroughness to conciseness, nor clearness to brevity.

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\*\*\*

Mrs. Annie Thackeray Ritchie, in her recent "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs," has the following interesting dog story: "Sometimes we used to go to Sir Edwin Landseer's beautiful villa in St. Johnswood and enjoy his delightful company. Among his many stories, as he stood painting at his huge canvases, I remember of his once telling us an anecdote of one of his dogs. He was in the habit of taking it out every day after his work was over. The dog used to wait patiently all day long while Sir Edwin was painting, but he used to come and lie down at his feet and look up in his face towards 5 o'clock; and on one occasion finding his hints disregarded, he trotted into the hall and came back with the painter's hat, which he laid on the floor before him."

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**THE BLUE BOOK FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.** American Edition; cloth, \$1.00. Beach Bluff, Mass.: Walter Sprange, editor and proprietor.

**THE RAILWAY REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.** By Bernard Moses; pp., 90; price, 50c. San Francisco, Cal.: The Berkeley Press.

**OUR INDUSTRIAL UTOPIA.** By David Hilton Wheeler; cloth, \$1.25. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.** By Ward Hill Lamon; cloth, \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

**A MAN OF TWO MINDS.** By Francis Tillon Buck; cloth, \$2.00. New York: The Merriam Co.

**AN OLD FOGY.** By Mrs. J. H. Walworth; cloth, \$1.25. New York: The Merriam Co.

**THE KING OF ALBERIA; A Romance of the Balkans.** By L. D.; pp., 337. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.** By Edwin A. Grosvenor, with an introduction by General Lew Wallace. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The history of a great city is always interesting. The history of a city which, like Constantinople, is of such venerable age, and has seen such magnificence and changing scenes, is of special interest. Professor Grosvenor is fortunately equipped to write this history by virtue of his personal study and scholarly style, and the result is a volume which does justice to a subject too much neglected.

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A worn horseshoe and a four-leaved clover.  
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Yet the horseshoe was hung above the door—  
And the lover came that day.

Though she thought it a foolish thing to do,  
Yet she "wished" the clover in her shoe—  
And the wish came true that day.

There happened a practical proof of this—  
He had said if you sneezed it meant a kiss,  
And she sneezed that very day.

\*\*\*

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Ashley—No, thank fortune.

"Why thank fortune?"

"I'm a widower."

\*\*\*

Papa (reading)—The naturalist, who had slipped over the  
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\*\*\*

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inches a year. That accounts for the nervous anxiety manifested by some people to possess it while it is of some size.

\*.\*

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"Gash bing the flambasted thing!" he continued, putting both hands about himself and vainly striving to straighten out. "Every time I run a lawn mower I swow I won't run it any mow—"

He paused and looked reflectively into the heavens.

"B'George, that wasn't so bad, either," he said, running into the house to tell his wife.

\*.\*

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\*.\*

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Mamie—"And Chollie himself thinks that it makes him look real devilish!"

\*.\*

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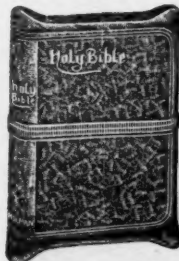
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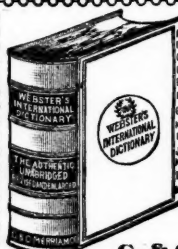
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